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Philadelphia Drug Exchange

Supplement to circular no. 45

[Philadelphia]

[1876?]

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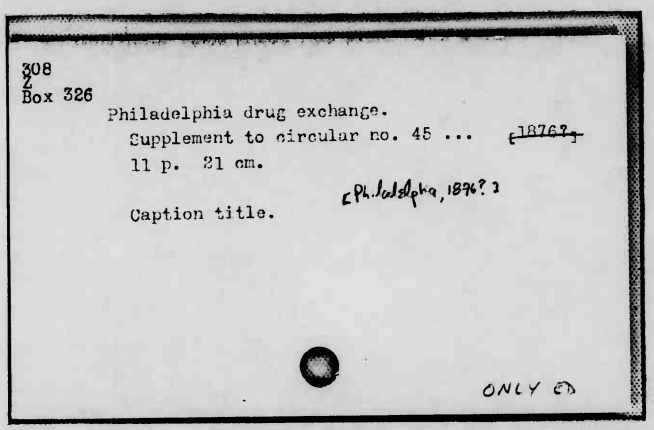
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Philadelphia Drug Exchange.

Supplement to Circular No 45.

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SUPPLEMENT TO CIRCULAR No. 45.

PHILADELPHIA DRUG EXCHANGE.

PHILADELPHIA, October, 1876.

XANTHIUM SPINOSUM.

As some of our readers may be interested in the botanical features of the Xanthium Spinosum, referred to in the Supplement to our August Circular, we subjoin the following description of this plant, which is to be found in our own country:

"Xanthium Spinosum, Linnæus (Thorny Clotbur.) Hoary pubescent; stems slender, with slender yellow 3-parted spines at the base of the lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate leaves; these taper into a short petiole, are white-downy beneath, often 2-3-lobed or cut; fruit ($\frac{1}{2}$ in. long) pointed with a single short beak—waste places on the sea-board. Sept.—Nov. (Native of Trop. America?)"—*Gray's Manual of the Botany of the Northern United States.*

DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Under the abnormal stimulus which Protection affords, an extensive system of manufactures has been fostered in the United States, and the fact is forcibly impressed on us in a letter which has been addressed by Captain Galton to the leading journal. As one of the judges in the group for railway appliances at the Philadelphia Exhibition, he has lately visited the States, and is able to bear witness to the marked progress which has been made there in the interval of twenty years. Captain Galton writes:—

"Without discussing the wisdom of the protective policy, or how far it has been instrumental in aggravating the present stagnation of trade, it is certain that it has led to the erection of a large number of factories, and of numerous iron and steel works, and to a rapid development of manufacturing industry, as evidenced by the great increase in late years of the amount of coal raised. Thus, while the total amount of coal raised in the United States in 1870 was about 32,000,000 tons, as compared with 113,000,000 raised in Great Britain, the coal raised in United States in 1874 was 50,000,000 tons, as compared with 125,000,000 raised in Great Britain. Of the coal thus raised in 1874 only about 500,000 tons were exported from the United States, of which about 400,000 tons were exported to the Dominion of Canada. The coal-fields of the United States cover an area of 196,000 miles; the coal is, in most cases, easily accessible; iron ore is abundant, both near the coal fields and elsewhere.

"The rate of wages for unskilled labor varied in the works which I visited from 90 cents a day to $1.20, equivalent, at the present rate of exchange, in

our money to 3s. 6d or 4s. 7d. The wages of carpenters, joiners, blacksmiths and fitters varied from as low as $1.50 to $2.75—*i.e.*, in our money, from 5s. 6d to 10s. 6d. The day is at least ten hours long; these higher prices are moreover counterbalanced by the use of machinery, guided by unskilled labor to an extent much exceeding that generally in use in this country. Notwithstanding the stagnation of trade, I observed several new works in course of erection. Although there is not so large an amount of new railway in construction as was the case in 1872 and 1873, many lines are substituting steel for iron rails. The rails now used in the United States are almost all being manufactured in that country, and it is not probable that England will be called upon much longer to supply rails for the United States. The development which the manufacturers of the United States have attained, and the energy with which they work, make it manifest that, not only can we no longer expect to obtain a market for our manufactured goods in the United States, but that we must be prepared to find that manufacturers of that country are competing with us in every market to which we and they have access for all our principal manufactures, such as iron, cotton goods, etc."

Captain Galton is doubtless right in concluding that the American manufacturers will do all they can to get their productions into the markets of the world, and so far as this country is concerned, it must be conceded that they have a fair chance of success. Their manufactures can come into our ports unimpeded by the enormous restrictions which are placed on the entry of British goods into the Transatlantic market. We import every variety of American produce duty free, from grain to cheese, from sewing machines to wooden brooms. But let us send to the other side of the Atlantic any of our commodities, and where are we? Take watches, for instance. Those of American manufacture are coming here in increasing quantities duty free, but English watches are charged in the States 25 per cent., and their appliances from 25 to 60 per cent. of import duty. The Americans excel in sewing machines, and these, as well as many other similar articles, including firearms, of course, come in here free, and selecting the latter for illustration the American import duty is 35 per cent., on steel gun locks 45 per cent.; fire engines pay 35 and 45 per cent. Cutlery is charged 35 per cent., cotton and woolen goods from that up to 50 per cent. Similar enormous duties are charged on every conceivable article of manufacture, and what wonder, therefore, that our American trade is being strangled under fiscal arrangements so exceptionally onerous? In truth, the United States tariff is the result not alone of a desire to foster domestic industries, but of an almost insane jealousy of English manufacturing enterprise. Hence there is small probability of the duties which now press so heavily on British goods being modified in any way likely to benefit our manufacturers.—*The British Trade Journal*, Sept. 1, 1876.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

The Standelstag, or commercial parliament, of Berlin has issued to its affiliated chambers a series of questions as to the operation of the commercial treaties now expiring. The two principal inquiries were—1. What influence has the system of treaties of commerce had on the development of industry and commerce in your district? 2. To what point of the tariff ought the attention of the Central Government to be called in the interest of the trades you represent? Only ten chambers out of one hundred and fifty to whom the circular was sent have complained of any provision in the treaties as injuriously affecting their local trade. Among those who approve of the treaties the most outspoken are the Chambers of Konigsberg, Emden, Essen, Chemnitz, Magdeburg, Minden and Stettin. Several of these recommend that the new treaties be concluded for long periods, and during their currency be subjected to the least possible modification. Cologne, Leipsic, and one or two other towns, insist on the great inconvenience of having so many different classifications of goods. Though that question has already puzzled more than one international congress, it should not be given up as insoluble. The arbitrary action lately indulged in by the Austrian Customs authority brought out very clearly the danger of leaving too much in this way to official discretion. While officials have power to classify as they please, the nominal tariff may become a very secondary matter, for it is not the duty which is the sole obstruction to trade. It may be greatly ameliorated or aggravated, as the case may be, by the manner in which it is levied. On the question of specific and *ad valorum* duties German opinion seems to be still very unsettled.—*The British Trade Journal*, Sept. 1, 1876.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF IRON.

It appears that the Russian Government have no intention of increasing the import duties on iron, but have resolved on protecting the native iron industry by means equally effective, At the instigation of the British Iron Trade Association the British Ambassador was instructed by the Foreign Office to make official inquiries at St. Petersburg, and was informed that a Ministerial resolution had been taken to abolish henceforth certain privileges which had hitherto been granted to railway companies in their concessions to import the rails into Russia free of duty, a premium being at the same time granted under certain conditions and for a limited period—say twelve years—to the home producers of iron and steel rails for the encouragement of the native industry. It was further stated that in all future concessions or contracts for railways in Russia it would be stipulated that at least one half of the rails to be used must be of home production. In reply to an inquiry on the part of Lord A. Loftus whether the licenses now granted for the free entry of iron and steel for the erection of industrial works would still be continued, His Excellency was informed that, although abuses of this system have been discovered (licenses when procured by one party having been sold to another party), it was not intended to abolish them, but a stricter supervision would be exercised as to the use of them.—*The British Trade Journal*, Sept. 1, 1876.

GERMAN PROTECTIONISTS.

In a very short time—say when the war in the East closes—Europe will be agitated anew with Protectionist declamation. Several of the most important commercial treaties are about to expire, and there is possibly not a nation which has had any experience with them which is of one mind as to their renewal. Long discussion will have to precede any fresh negotiation, and the negotiations themselves are sure to be difficult, if not hot tempered. Germany will not find it easy, for instance, to again come to terms with France. We had trouble enough with the late President of the Republic and the hated Prussian need hardly expect to get through more easily. Germany has much to do at home before she can present a definite policy to her jealous neighbor. The German Protectionists are sure to recognise that the world drifts away from them. They still hope, apparently, to be able to turn it back. The Standelstag, at Berlin, which is composed of delegates from all the Chambers of Commerce throughout the Empire, is predominently Free Trade, but the Protectionists have a rival convention at Leipsic. It includes only seventeen affiliated associations, chiefly belonging to the cotton trade, but comprising also some representatives of the woolen trade, with millers and papermakers. The annexed Alsatians form part of this Protectionist contingent. In its published programme the Union declares for reciprocity, and for the absolute suppression of "the most favored nation" clause. Reciprocity, it affirms, must not be granted to England on account of her great amount of capital and her excess of production. It is specially urgent in its demands that the national trade be protected from the invasion of English productions. It also asks that that Hamburg and Bremen cease to be free ports and be incorporated in the Zollverein. It next urges the Government to suppress the railway tariffs, which favor foreigners at the expense of home producers; and, in order to protect the home iron trade, it requests Government to repeal the bill of 1873, and to re-establish a moderate import duty on raw iron —*The British Trade Journal*, Sept. 1, 1876.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The July returns of the Board of Trade indicate further progress of the reaction which has now been running its course for the long period of three years. It has now begun to show in the imports as well as in the exports; consequently it may be inferred that even our home market is at last growing affected by the same causes which have spread depression among our foreign customers. In July, 1875, we imported to the amount of £34,462,000, and in the same month of this year only £31,877,000, a diminution of fully two-and-a-half millions sterling, or 7½ per cent. on the total value of last year's imports. This year, moreover, there has been a larger supply of foreign breadstuffs, making the fall in commercial imports even more serious than it appears. On the seven months of the year there is a net falling off of above a million-and-a-half sterling, namely, to July, 1875, £219,806,000, and to July last,

£217,747,000. The reduction on the whole seven months is less than 1 per cent., but the most disturbing feature in the case is that it goes on in an increasing ratio. Comparing the last three of the seven months—May, June and July—with the same months of 1875, the reduction averages about 10 per cent. We expect a more marked reduction in the value of exports, but the reality is greater than the gloomiest apprehension might have prepared us for. In July, 1875, the gross value of our exported goods was returned at 20¼ millions, and last July it had declined to 16 millions, equal to 20.8 per cent. of a falling off. In the three years since this reaction commenced the retrogression has been enormous. In 1872–3, we sold to foreign countries at the rate of 263 millions per annum, and our present rate barely exceeds 215 millions a year, a net reduction of 48 millions sterling, to say nothing of the natural increase, which has equally vanished.—*The British Trade Journal*, Sept. 1, 1876.

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITIONS.

The following particulars regarding prices of admission, number of visitors, etc., at the various European expositions may be interesting at this time:—

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, LONDON, 1851.

"The exhibition was opened on the 1st of May, 1851, and closed on the 15th of October, in the same year. After the conclusion of the exhibition the building was purchased by the Crystal Palace Company, and was taken down and re-erected at Sydenham, in the summer of 1852."

"CHARGES FOR ADMISSION.—Season tickets for gentlemen, $14.60; after the 1st of August, $7.30. Season tickets for ladies, $9.73; after the 1st of August, $4.87. Single admission, May 2 and 3, $4.87; from May 5 to 24, inclusive, $1.21; after May 26, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, $0.24; Fridays, $0.61; Saturdays, $1.22. Total number of visitors, 6,039,195.

Receipts from admission fees and subscriptions,	$2,952,585.65
Expenses, ...	1,424,882.00
Balance;	$1,527,703.65

"The total number of exhibitors was 13,938; 6,556 were from foreign countries, and 7,382 from Great Britain."

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, PARIS, 1855.

"The exhibition was opened on the 15th of May, 1855, and closed on the 15th of November. During this time the number of visitors was about four-and-a-half millions. The exhibition seems to have been carried on without regard to expense, and with little expectation of obtaining immediate pecuniary return."

"The price of admission, on stated occasions, was as low as four cents, and, on certain days, admission was free."

"AWARDS—	Decorations of the Legion of Honor,	40
	Grand medals of honor . . .	112
	Medals of honor, ...	268
	Medals of the first class, . . .	2367
	Medals of the second class, . .	3987
	Medals of the third class, . . .	77
	Honorable mention, ...	4222
	Total, ...	11,073"

"Many decorations of the Legion of Honor were bestowed also upon commissioners and on jurors. Indeed, France succeeded, on the occasion of her first international exposition, in establishing an enviable reputation for the princely hospitality with which she greeted foreign nations."

"The following is a brief statement of the expenses incurred on account of the exposition:

BUILDINGS—Industrial Palace,	. .	$2,524,000
Annex, .	. . . .	777,000
Panorama,	. . . .	194,000
Total,	. .	$3,495,000

Expenses, exclusive of buildings, about $2,201,000; receipts abont $574,000."

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1862.

"The exhibition was opened to the public on the 1st of May, 1862, and closed on the first of November. During this period it was opened daily, with the exception of Sundays, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and closed at 7 p. m., during the months of May, June and July, after which it was closed half an hour before sunset. An arrangement was made with the Royal Horticultural Society, by which visitors could be admitted to the garden."

"The prices charged for admission are appended—Season tickets, for a single admission to exhibition only, $15.33; season tickets each admitting the holder both to the exhibition and to the horticultural garden, $25,55; admission on the 1st of May to holders of season tickets only; single admission May 2 and 3, $4.87; single admission May 5 to 17, $1.22; single admission May 19 to 31, $0.61, except Saturdays, when it was $1.22; single admission after May 31, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, $0.24; single admission after May 31, Fridays $0.61; single admission after May 31, Saturdays $1.22.

"JURORS.—All the medals awarded were of 'one class, for merit, without any distinction of degree.' In the organization of the juries, each foreign country represented was allowed to nominate one juror for each undivided class in which it had at least twenty exhibitors, and in each sub-class in which it had at least fifteen exhibitors. In the selection of jurors from the United Kingdom, each native exhibitor was allowed to propose three jurors for the class in which he exhibited, and from the list so obtained the commissioners selected the requisite number."

"All awards were ordered to be made by the 15th of June," (about six weeks from the time of the opening) "and it was provided that IMMEDIATELY thereafter they should be affixed to the counters of the successful exhibitors. The jurors were allowed to call in experts to aid them, when they deemed it essential.

"All awards were submitted to a 'council' formed of the chairman of the thirty-six juries, and, on being confirmed by them, these decisions were made final."

"The exhibition of 1862 was generally regarded as having been less successful than the first one, held in 1851. The number of visitors is stated to have been about the same in 1862 as in 1851, and the receipts to have been somewhat less. It is probable that the death of the Prince consort in the latter part of 1861, and the fact that the Queen was in retirement during the continuance of the exhibition, were circumstances which detracted largely from the success which had been anticipated.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, 1867.

"FINANCES.—The necessary funds for the exhibition were furnished in part by the Imperial government, and the remainder was obtained from appropriations made the by municipal authorities of the city of Paris, a guarantee fund which was raised by a private company, and a public subscription. The amounts so obtained before the exhibition commenced were as follows:—

Government,	. . .	$1,165,020
City of Paris,	. . .	1,165,020
Guarantee fund,	. . .	1,553,360
Public subscription, about	.	2,000,000
Total,	. .	$5,883,400

"The exhibition was formally opened by the Emperor, on the 1st of April, 1867, and closed on the 31st of October."

"The total number of jurors was 600, divided into 1 special jury, 94 class juries, 10 group juries and a superior council."

"The special jury, composed of 25 members, examined the exhibits competing for a new order of awards, 'intended for persons, establishments, or localities, which, by organization or special institutions, have developed harmony among co-operators, and produced in an eminent degree the material, moral and intellectual well-being of the workmen.'"

"Four class juries were assigned to the 5 classes of Group 1; and the awards of these juries were adjusted and finally decided by a group jury, consisting of these four juries united. Each of the remaining 94 class juries examined the articles of a special class, their work being afterward revised by the group juries and by the superior council."

"A group jury was composed of the presidents and reporters of the class juries in that group, together with a president and two vice presidents specially appointed. Each group jury revised the reports of the juries in that

class, approving or disapproving the awards as seemed proper. The superior council was made up of the presidents and vice presidents of the group juries, with the addition of one of the vice presidents of the Imperial Commission. This council determined the whole nnmber of awards that should be made, and the number and grades that should be given to a group. Their decision was handed to the several group juries, who distributed the awards among the articles in their group, their action being final."

"The prizes in Group 1 (Works of Art) were 139 in number, valued at $19,417. They consisted of

17	grand	prizes,	each valued at	$388.34
32	first	"	"	155.34
44	second	"	"	97.09
46	third	"	"	77.67

"In the remaining 9 groups, the prizes were 9,100 in number, valued at $4964.25, viz: 100 gold medals, each valued at $194.17. These were awarded for inventions or improvements in the quality of products or mode of manufacturing."

1000 silver medals.
3000 bronze medals.
5000 honorable mentions.

"The new order of awards consisted of 10 prizes, each of the value of $1,941.70, with the privilege of adding a grand prize of the value of $19,417, to the person, establishment, or locality (of merit) above all the rest. These prizes were generally regarded as the most important that were awarded."

"The jurors were required to finish their work between the 1st of April and the 14th of May, 1867, and the formal distribution of prizes was fixed for the 1st of July."

We have taken these extracts from the *Reports of the United States Commissioners, Vienna International Exhibition, Vol. I,* but, regarding this particular Exposition Universelle, we take the following from the *"Rapports du Jury International,* published in Paris, in 1868.

"One can appreciate, up to a certain point, if not the merit, at least the success of the Univernal Exposition just ended, by comparing the number of paying visitors with the corresponding numbers for the Universal Exposition of London in 1851, that of Paris in 1855, and finally the second one of London in 1862. In 1851, there were at London 6,039,000 paying admissions; at Paris, in 1855, the calculation was 5,162,000, of which 4,180,000 for manufacturers, etc.; and 982,000 for fine-arts (it will be remembered that the last occupied a separate building). In 1862, there were 6,211,000 visitors, about a fifth over the sum total of the Paris Exposition of 1855, and a trifle more than London in 1851. In 1867, the visitors have reached a number far superior to that which was seen at London the last time; they have been more than 10,000,000. Say

Entries by the turn-stiles, .	9,826,000
Season tickets, . . .	5,460
Weekly subscriptions, . .	90,226

The weekly subscriptions should be counted for at least three entries, so that the number of 10 millions will be exceeded.

It may be proper to mention that there were in 1851—13,917 exhibitors; in 1855—23,954; in 1862—28653. In 1867—the number is increased to 50,226, or nearly double that of 1862.

In regard to the arrangement of the exhibits at the Paris Exposition of 1867—"The different galleries were divided by partitions into halls, each of which was appropriated to one of the classes of the group occupying any particular gallery. In consequence of this arrangement the visitor who desired to inspect and study a single class of articles had only to follow the circle in which that class was displayed completely around the building; while if he wished to devote his attention to the exhibits of a single country, he had only to keep within the space allotted to that country, which was plainly marked out by the radial avenues on either side."

VIENNA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1873.

Opened May 1, 1873—closed October 31, 1873. Hour of opening and closing the exhibition made known on the first days of each month. No money changed at the entrance gates. Each exhibitor received one ticket, entitling him to free admission. Any agent duly appointed by the exhibitor also received a ticket entitling him to free admission. An agent representing more than one exhibitor obtained one ticket only. Season tickets not transferable. For season tickets lost, no compensation allowed. Weekly tickets, with 7 coupons, to be used for 7 consecutive days, cost 5 florins ($2.36½). The holder could use it once daily for 7 consecutive days, or parties of several persons were at liberty to go together, when coupons were detached representing the number admitted.

"ENTRANCE FEES.—For Sundays and feast days, 50 kreutzers ($0.395), and on any of the week days one florin ($0.473). The days of the opening and of the distribution of prizes are, however, excepted; on these days the entrance fees are 25 florins ($11.82½). On the 2d and 3d of May the entrance fees are 5 florins ($2.36½), and on the 4th of May, 2 florins ($0.94 6-10). A season ticket for the whole time of the exhibition costs 100 florins ($47.30) for a gentleman, and 50 florins ($23.65) for a lady. Tickets for ladies, however, are given to those gentlemen only who are already holders of season tickets."

"To workmen or attendants who are actually engaged in the Exhibition, monthly tickets are issued for the time of their occupation. The price for such a monthly ticket is 6 florins ($2.83 8-10)."

"REDUCTION OF FARES.—A reduction of fares for goods and passenger traffic by steam and rail was secured. The Prussian state railways and railways under government control agree to allow to visitors and exhibitors a reduction of fares of 50 per cent."

The Warsaw-Vienna and Warsaw-Bromberg railways charged full rates on goods *to* the Exhibition, but carried them back free.

The Royal Belgian state railways allowed goods of Belgian origin to be conveyed freight free, and took off 25 per cent from passenger fares.

The Turkish railway company allowed for exhibition goods dispatched to Vienna 50 per cent reduction from the fixed tariff. The Swiss, Dutch, Russian, Italian and other railways and transportation lines likewise granted a reduction.

PRIZES.—1. A diploma of honor of the Vienna Universal Exhibition of 1873.
2. A medal for progress.
3. A medal for merit.
4. A medal for fine arts.
5. A medal for good taste.
6. A medal for co-operators.
7. A diploma of merit, equivalent to "honorable mention."

(Nos. 2, 3 and 5 were considered of equal value.)

The British Official Catalogue (Centennial Exposition) states—

EXHIBITION OF 1851. LONDON.

"Without dwelling too long on details, it may be well, before passing on, to halt for a few moments and let facts and figures tell their own story of success. The building covered over 20 acres, its length in feet corresponded with the year of its erection, being 1,851, it cost £193,168. 10s. 2d,—the two pence is a triumph of financing,—it was open five months and fifteen days, it produced £506,100. 6s. 11d, the surplus, an Exhibition aloe that never has flowered since, was about £186,000; the total number of visitors was 6,039,195, and the total receipts, both at the door and from season tickets amounted to no less than £423,792. 4s. 7d."

EXPOSITION OF 1855. PARIS.

"The financial history of 1855 was an unpleasant memory, the expenses amounting to not less than a million, whilst the receipts, all told, came to but £128,099. 8s. A portion of this deficit must be set down to unreadiness, the opening taking place on the 15th of May in lieu of the 1st, and even then the several departments were inaugurated in detail, the agricultural on the 5th of June, the *annexe* on the 10th, and the panorama no sooner than the 30th. But once fully open it was an undoubted success, and the smallness of the receipts may be partly attributed to the kindness of the Emperor, who set down the sums for admission on so low a basis that the poorest of his subjects could enter, there being 20 centime days, whilst on the 27th of May the doors were opened gratuitously to all comers. * * The visitors attained the maximum of 5,162,330, against 6,039,195 in 1851, scoring, however, on Sunday the 9th of September, 123,017, as the greatest number, against the 109,915 registered on Tuesday, October 7, 1851."

EXHIBITION OF 1862. LONDON.

"The amount received was £408,530. 1s. 8d, and the number of visitors 6,211,103, the maximum being attained on Thursday, October 30, with 67-891."

EXHIBITION OF 1867. PARIS.

"To speak now of the practical, the exhibition opened on the 1st of April, and closed on the 3d of November, a total of 117 days, Sundays included; the total number of visitors was 6,805,969: that of exhibitors 42,217, and the amount received £420,735. 7s. 2d. The greatest number of visitors on any one day being 173,923, on October 27th."

The figures named representing the number of visitors at the exposition of 1867, appear so contradictory that we will quote from the original text of the "*Rapport du Jury International*," Tome Premier—première partie—observations préliminaires, chapitre 1, p.2:—

"En 1867, les visiteurs ont atteint un nombre bien supérieur à ce qui s'etait vu à Londres la dernière fois; ils ont été plus de dix millions."

Entrées par les tourniquets, .	9,826,000
Billets de saison, . . .	5,460
Abonnements de semaine, .	90,226

Les abonnements de semaine devant être comptés pour trois entrées au moins, le nombre de 10 millions serait dépassé." (See page 8, of this circular.)

The Reports were published under the direction of M. Michel Chevalier, and the introduction from which this is extracted was written by this gentleman. We should imagine his statement to be correct.

EXHIBITION OF 1873. VIENNA.

"186 days was it open, Sundays included; its visitors were 6,740,500."

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